

HAND DELIVER

April 2, 2014

Dr. F. King Alexander
President & Chancellor
Louisiana State University
University Administration Bldg.
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

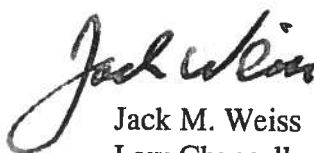
Dear Dr. Alexander:

The LSU Law Center is pleased to provide its GRAD Act Annual Report, along with the appropriate attachments.

Our point of contact for this report is Vice Chancellor Raymond T. Diamond. His contact information is 225-578-8846 or raymond.diamond@law.lsu.edu.

I am happy to answer any questions you may have.

Sincerely,



Jack M. Weiss
Law Chancellor and Dean

JMW:ch

Attachments

cc: Wendy Simoneaux
CFO, LSU System

Raymond Diamond
Vice Chancellor, Law Center

**GRAD Act Annual Report
LSU Paul M. Hebert Law Center
April 1, 2015**

Table of Contents

Narrative	2
Performance Objective 5 Reporting Requirements	13
Appendix 1, U.S. News Top 50-100 Public Law School Tuition and Fees	17
Appendix 2, Proposed Salary Classification, Fall 2014 Database	18

Performance Objective (1)
Student Success
Element A

- a. *Implement policies established by the institution's management board to achieve cohort graduation rate and graduation productivity goals that are consistent with institutional peers.*
- i. *1st to 2nd year retention rate.*
- ii. *1st to 3rd year retention rate. (Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.)*
- iii. *Fall to spring retention rate. (Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.)*
- iv. *Same institution graduation rate.*
- v. *Graduation productivity. (Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.)*
- vi. *Award productivity. (Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.)*
- vii. *Statewide graduation rate. (Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.)*
- viii. *Percent of freshmen admitted by exception. (Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.)*
- ix. *Median professional school entrance exam score.*

This object measures student success and, for the LSU Law Center, considers five targeted measures – (1) retention between the first and second year; (2) graduation rate; (3) median score on the Law School Admission Test (LSAT); (4) bar examination passage and (5) student participation in live client experiential clinical and externship courses. This element considers the first three targeted measures and each is addressed below.

Retention Rate between the First and Second year: The LSU Law Center satisfies this metric, scoring 94% with a Year 5 target of 92%. The Law Center continues to provide academic support for first-year students in the form of substantive review of class work and coaching of examination taking skills. These measures are undertaken by professors teaching first year courses and under the sponsorship of student organizations. These measures are offered to all students in both fall and spring semesters.

Graduation Rate: The Law Center's three year graduate rate of 89% exceeds the Law Center's fifth year target of 87%. Typically, graduation rates are measured by those law students graduating in three years. However, the Law Center has a number of students enrolled in joint degree programs that require four years to graduate, instead of the traditional three years associated with a J.D. program.^[1] As a result, adjustments have been made to properly account for 1 student who enrolled in 2010 but, due to the curricular requirements of joint degree program, required four years in which to graduate instead of three. As a result, that student has been added to the cohort for Year 5. Similarly, 3 students who originally enrolled originally in 2011 and entered joint degree programs are not counted in Year 5's cohort, but instead have been added to the cohort for Year 6, yet to be reported, their fourth year in a joint degree program.

Median LSAT Score: The Law Center admissions process involves full file review, including non-numerical factors as well as numerical factors, such as scores on the LSAT. The fall 2014 entering class had a median of 155, one point lower than the previous year, and not meeting its target of 159. This decline in LSAT median scores is in line with a one point decline from the previous year for each year since the class entering in 2011. Moreover, the decline in the Law Center's median LSAT score correlates with a decline nationally both in the overall number of LSAT test takers and in the number of Louisiana test takers.

^[1] J.D./D.C.L.-M.B.A.; J.D./D.C.L.-M.M.C; J.D./D.C.L.-M.P.A.; and J.D./D.C.L.-M.S. in Finance. The D.C.L. designation represents a certificate that J.D. students receive as a result of completing a program in comparative law, a mandatory curriculum requirement that is part of the 94 credit hours required for graduation and recognizes the civilian tradition of Louisiana. The average credit hour requirement at other ABA approved law schools is 87 credit hours.

Over the course of the last 6 years, interest in legal education has declined significantly. This is evident by the reduction in the number of students taking the LSAT as well as the number of students enrolling in law school. The chart below demonstrates a continuous decline in LSATs administered; the number of applicants to law schools accredited by the American Bar Association (ABA); the total number of applications to ABA accredited law schools; and the number of students who eventually enrolled in ABA accredited law schools.

	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	Fall 2012	Fall 2013	Fall 2014
LSATs administered	151,400	171,500	155,100	130,000	112,500	105,500
LA applicants		1124	1107	100	881	753
ABA applicants	85,600	87,500	78,800	67,700	59,400	55,700
ABA applications	564,000	602,300	536,500	469,500	385,400	355,100
LSU applicants	1407	1653	1437	1416	1073	875
ABA 1st year enrollment	51,600	52,500	48,700	44,500	39,700	37,924
LSU enrollment	236	225	239	200	178	200

Nonetheless, the median score of 155 represents the 63rd percentile of all LSAT takers in the nation. The current 75th percentile of students that enrolled in the entering class had an LSAT score of 158, the 73rd percentile of all LSAT test takers. The current 25th percentile of students that enrolled in the fall 2014 entering class had an LSAT score of 153, which represents the 56th percentile of all LSAT takers. The median grade point average for the 2014 incoming class decreased to 3.23 from 3.43 the previous year. The 2014 incoming class of 200 students is 12% larger than the class of 178 students entering in 2013. Still, 23% of the class is racially diverse, with 40.5% of the class being women. The Law Center remains committed to enhancing the diversity of the student body, which in turn will lead to an enhanced legal education.

Measure Reference	Measure	Baseline	Baseline Data	AY 2014-15	5th Year Target
i. Targeted	1 st to 2 nd Year Retention	Avg. 2008-10	91.67%	94%	92%
iv. Targeted	Same Institution Grad Rate	Avg. 2007-09	83.68%	89%	87%
ix. Targeted	Institutional Median LSAT Score	Avg. 2007-09	157	155	159

**Performance Objective (1)
Student Success
Element B**

- b. Increase the percentage of program completers at all levels each year.*
- i. Percent change in program completers.*

Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.

Performance Objective (1)
Student Success
Element C

- c. Develop partnerships with high schools to prepare students for postsecondary education.*
- i. Number of high school students enrolled.*
- ii. Number of semester credit hours in which high school students enroll.*
- iii. Number of semester credit hours completed by high school students.*

Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.

Performance Objective (1)
Student Success
Element D

- d. Increase passage rates on licensure and certification exams and workforce foundational skills.*
- i. Passage rates on licensure/certification exams.*
- ii. Number of students receiving certification(s), program and/or discipline related. (Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.)*
- iii. The number of students assessed and earning WorkKeys certificates, in each of the award levels.(Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.)*
- iv. Other assessments and outcome measures for workforce foundational skills may be identified to report on workforce foundational skills (Not applicable to the LSU Law Center)*
- v. Percentage of second and third year law students enrolled in live client clinical courses and externship courses.*
- vi. Percentage of second and third year law students participating in advocacy skills development programs and/or competitions (Not applicable to the LSU Law Center)*

This element considers two targeted measures – (1) bar examination passage, and (2) student participation in live client experiential clinical and externship courses. Each is addressed below.

Bar Examination Passage: The accrediting body for all law schools, the American Bar Association, considers the bar passage rate of the graduates of a law school as a key measure of quality, and it requires accredited law schools to report their bar passage data for publication. Moreover, a standard for accreditation requires a law school to maintain an educational program that prepares its students for admission to the bar. For a student to be admitted to the bar, a student must pass the licensure examination in each state in which the student seeks to practice law. Therefore, bar passage rate is an objective measurement of the success of an institution.

The bar passage rate is not a simple percentage passage rate but is measured relatively, as a percentage, against the jurisdiction's overall bar passage rate. The state bar passage rate in Louisiana (and elsewhere) fluctuates from year to year, and the use of a simple, single institutional pass rate would not account for the level of difficulty of the bar exam in a given year.

The Law Center's bar passage rate for first time test takers in July 2014 was 85.81%, well ahead of the state average bar passage rate of 75% that includes first time test takers from the three other public and private Louisiana law schools, as well as those from law schools outside the state. The Law Center passage rate is 114% of the state average, surpassing the 112% benchmark. U.S. News & World Report's most recent ranking

released in 2015, taking into account both the July and the February tests, indicates that LSU ranks 11th among all law schools in the percentage of its students who pass in comparison to the jurisdiction pass rate.

Additionally, however, 47 students from the Law Center took bar exams in 14 other states in July, 2014. 70.21% passed their exams. In 7 of these 14 states, 100% of Law Center graduates who sat for the exam also passed it. These statistics further suggest the effectiveness of the Law Center's comparative curriculum that invites active learning in not only the civil law tradition of Louisiana but also the common law tradition of the other states.

Clinical and Externship Courses: Through the Law Clinic, the Law Center offers second and third-year students the opportunity to practice law and assist indigent clients in the community. Since its inception in 2008 through Fall 2014, the number of students participating in the LSU Law Clinic has grown to approximately 367 students, and the cumulative number of students participating in externship programs has reached 1,099. Students are expected to work 50 hours for each academic credit. Students took advantage of each of the 32 slots available in the Clinic in Fall 2013, and 33 in Spring 2014, accounting for approximately 4,800 hours of work in the fall semester and 4950 in the spring semester.

Clinical Courses The LSU Law Center and its students continue to serve the State of Louisiana and its citizens through the following Law Clinics:

- **Immigration Law Clinic:** In Fall 2013 the Immigration Clinic presented immigration law orientation to approximately 240 immigration detained and directly interviewed/screened approximately 69 for immigration relief and added additional clients for direct representation. During the Spring 2014 semester the Immigration Clinic presented immigration law orientation to approximately 573 immigration detainees and directly interviewed/screened approximately 115 for immigration relief and directly represented approximately 20 clients. While the Immigration Clinic was not held in the summer of 2013, volunteers presented immigration law orientation to approximately 263 detainees, and directly interviewed/screened approximately 63 for immigration relief.
- **Juvenile Defense Clinic:** In Fall of 2013, the Juvenile Defense Clinic represented 12 clients in a total of 18 separate delinquency cases before the East Baton Rouge Parish Juvenile Court. Six of the clients faced felony charges, including three violent felony charges. In Spring of 2014, the Juvenile Defense Clinic represented 12 clients in a total of 17 separate delinquency cases before the East Baton Rouge Parish Juvenile Court. Ten of the clients faced felony charges, including six whom faced violent felony charges.
- **Family Mediation Clinic:** In Spring 2014, the Clinic mediated approximately 15 child custody and visitation cases at the East Baton Rouge Family Court. The family Mediation Clinic was not offered in Fall, 2013.
- **Civil Mediation Clinic:** In Fall 2013, the Clinic mediated 5 cases and agreement was reached in 4 cases. In Spring 2014, the Clinic mediated 8 cases and agreement was reached in 8 cases.
- **Parole & Reentry Clinic:** The Parole & Reentry Clinic was offered for the first time in Spring 2014 with eight students enrolled representing prisoners with scheduled hearings before the Louisiana Committee on Parole. The students represented 12 clients.
- **Prosecution Clinic:** The Prosecution Clinic was offered for the first time in Fall 2014 with seven students enrolled. Those students assisted the prosecution of misdemeanors in seven sections of the Criminal Division of the 19th Judicial District Court in Baton Rouge.

Live client clinical legal education is costly. Because of the necessary supervision and oversight by clinical instructors, the student/faculty ratio is often 6:1 to 8:1. In contrast, law faculty members often teach classes with up to 75 or more students. Live client clinics teach skills and help to bridge the gap between law school and the practice of law. Significantly, however, clinical legal education is more expensive than traditional classroom instruction, and a continued or expanded experiential learning experience is contingent on adequate funding.

Externship Courses Numerous externship opportunities exist including the Judicial Externship Program that places students as law clerks working directly for judges in state and federal courts; the Governmental Externship that places students with federal, state, and local agencies; and the Public Interest/Non-Profit Externship which places students with local agencies serving marginalized populations and the legal interests of the poor. Summer Externships provide students with the opportunity to earn credit in the summer semester at these same placements as well as similar placements nationwide.

In Summer 2013, 105 student externs participated in the summer program and worked approximately 15,600 hours at their placements. In Fall 2013, 91 student externs work approximately 7,850 hours; and 98 student externs worked a total of approximately 9,000 hours in Spring 2014. The LSU Law Center has developed partnerships with the following agencies for its externship program: East Baton Rouge Juvenile Public Defender; Louisiana Department of Justice; Louisiana Court of Appeals for the First Circuit; Louisiana Supreme Court; United States District Court for the Middle District of Louisiana; United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana; United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana; Louisiana Department of Natural Resources; Louisiana Department of Health & Hospitals; Louisiana Department of Insurance; Department of Veterans Affairs; Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality; Louisiana Secretary of State; Louisiana 1st, 15th, 19th and 23rd Judicial District Courts; United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit; United States Bankruptcy Court; AIDS Law; 15th, 19th, & 23rd Judicial District Court Public Defender's Offices; 19th JDC District Attorney; United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Office of the United States Attorneys; Office of the Louisiana Inspector General; Louisiana Sea Grant; Louisiana Department of Revenue; Baton Rouge Capital Conflict Office; Louisiana Mental Health Advocacy Service; and Southeast Louisiana Legal Services.

Together, the clinical and externship courses enrolled 239 individual students between Summer 2013 and Spring 2014:

Academic Year	Clinic or Externship Students	Upperclass Students	% of Upperclass Students Enrolled in Clinics or Externships	GRAD Act Reporting Year
2011-12	209	449	45.6%	[Year 3]
2012-13	239	451	52.9%	[Year 4]
2013-14	239	423	56.5%	Year 5

As a result, with 56.5% of upperclass students having enrolled in clinics or externships, the Law Center has exceeded its target.

Measure Reference	Measure	Baseline	Baseline Data	Avg. 2012-14	5 th Year Target
i. Targeted	Institutional Passage Rate on Bar Exam (1 st time July takers)	Avg. 2007-09	119% of State Average	114% of State Average	112% of State Average

Measure Reference	Measure	Baseline	Baseline Data	AY 2013-14	5th Year Target
v. Targeted	% of 2 nd and 3 rd year students enrolled in live client clinical & externship courses			56.5%	56.2%

**Performance Objective (2)
Articulation and Transfer
Element A**

- a. *Phase in increased admission standards and other necessary policies by the end of the 2012 Fiscal Year in order to increase student retention and graduation rates.*
 - i. *1st to 2nd year retention rate of transfer students.*
 - ii. *Number of most recent baccalaureate completers in the prior year that began as a transfer student.*
 - iii. *Percent of transfer students admitted by exception.*

Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.

**Performance Objective (2)
Articulation and Transfer
Element B**

- b. *Provide feedback to community colleges and technical college campuses on the performance of associate degree recipients enrolled at the institution.*
 - i. *1st to 2nd year retention rate of those who transfer with associate degree.*
 - ii. *Number of baccalaureate completers in the most recent academic year that began as a transfer student with an associate degree from a 2-year college.*

Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.

**Performance Objective (2)
Articulation and Transfer
Element C**

- c. *Develop referral agreements with community colleges and technical college campuses to redirect students who fail to qualify for admission into the institution.*
 - i. *Number of students referred.*
 - ii. *Number of students enrolled.*

Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.

**Performance Objective (2)
Articulation and Transfer**

Element D

- d. *Demonstrate collaboration in implementing articulation and transfer requirements provided in R.S. 17:3161 through 3169.*
 - i. *Number of students enrolled in a transfer degree program.*
 - ii. *Number of students completing a transfer degree.*
 - iii. *1st to 2nd year retention rate of those who transfer with transfer degree.*
 - iv. *Number of baccalaureate completers in the most recent academic year that began as a transfer student with a transfer associate degree.*
 - v. *Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.*

**Performance Objective (3)
Workforce and Economic Development
Element A**

- a. *Eliminate academic programs offerings that have low student completion rates as identified by the Board of Regents or are not aligned with current or strategic workforce needs of the state, region, or both as identified by the Louisiana Workforce Commission and Louisiana Economic Development.*
 - i. *Number of programs eliminated.*
 - ii. *Number of programs modified or added.*
 - iii. *Percent of programs aligned with workforce and economic development needs.*
- Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.*

**Performance Objective (3)
Workforce and Economic Development
Element B**

- b. *Increase use of technology for distance learning to expand educational offerings.*
 - i. *Number of course sections with 50% and with 100% instruction through distance education.
Number of students enrolled in courses with 50% and with 100% instruction through distance education.*
 - ii. *Number of programs offered during the reporting year through 100% distance education: by award level.*
- Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.*

**Performance Objective (3)
Workforce and Economic Development
Element C**

- c. *Increase research productivity especially in key economic development industries and technology transfer at institutions to levels consistent with the institution's peers.*
 - i. *Percent of research/instructional faculty holding active research and development grants/contracts.*
 - ii. *Percent of research/instructional faculty holding active research and development grants/contracts in Louisiana's key economic development industries.*
 - iii. *Dollar amount of research and development expenditures.*

- iv. *Dollar amount of research and development expenditures in Louisiana's key economic development industries.*
- v. *Number of intellectual property measures which are the result of research productivity and technology transfer efforts.*

Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.

Performance Objective (3)
Workforce and Economic Development
Element D

- d. *To the extent that information can be obtained, demonstrate progress in increasing the number of students placed in jobs and in increasing the performance of associate degree recipients who transfer to institutions that offer academic undergraduate degrees at the baccalaureate level or higher.*
 - i. *Percent of completers found employed. (Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.)*
 - ii. *Performance of associate degree recipients who transfer. (Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.)*
 - iii. *Placement rate of graduates.*
 - iv. *Placement of graduates in postgraduate training. (Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.)*

The Law Center provides significant workforce and economic development, and engages with a wide variety of other institutions that are vital to the progress and development of the State. Among other activities, Law Center graduates employ others in productive jobs that add to the economic development of the state and contribute to the State's tax base by the employment of professionals and staff; renting, purchasing, and renovating real estate for office space; purchasing vehicles, office equipment, and supplies; supporting the hotel and restaurant industries through business-related travel; providing the expertise necessary to plan and complete complex developments and projects; and providing the expertise necessary to resolve disputes arising from the economic activities of the State.

The Law Center's Career Services Office (CSO) is committed to providing students and alumni with a wide variety of career planning and job search resources to assist in the search for employment during law school and after graduation. During the 2013-14 academic year, the CSO hosted 26 career-related student programs including Fall and Spring On-Campus Interviews, Mock Interviews, Federal/State Judicial Clerkship Panel, Practice Area Highlight programs, and How to Build a Solo Law Practice. The CSO hosted over 150 employers during fall and spring on-campus interview programs, and distributed electronic Diversity Resume Books to over 1300 employers. The CSO continues its utilization of Symplicity, a state-of-the-art, CSM database that is used for tracking law student and employer activity.

The data below provides placement rates nine months after graduation because of the time delay necessary for students to take the bar examination in July following graduation, then receive results of the bar examination, and then begin employment. This measuring point has been used until this year by the American Bar Association and the National Association for Law Placement to measure law school placement performance. At 89%, the Law Center exceeds its fifth year benchmark of 87% by 2 percentage points. The ABA and NALP have changed their standards, however, to demand placement data as of ten months after graduation. 92% of Law Center graduates were employed as of ten months after graduation.

We note that U.S. News & World Report's most recent ranking of law schools has the Law Center ranked 27th for employment at nine months after graduation for the class of 2014. Notable as well is the fact that a large percentage of Law Center graduates find employment in Louisiana. The chart below is based on the number of

graduates who reported their employment to the Law Center. This chart demonstrates that from the base period 2006 through 2014, a high number of graduates continue to secure employment nationally, with a higher concentration of LSU law graduates securing employment in Louisiana:

Year	Percentage of Graduates Who Reported Their Employment Who Were Employed in Louisiana, 9 Months After Graduation	Percentage of Graduates Who Reported Their Employment Who Were Employed in All States, 9 Months After Graduation
2006-2007	72%	94%
2007-2008	75%	92%
2008-2009	72.5%	89%
2009-2010	75%	92%
2010-2011	80%	93%
2011-2012	69.5%	92%
2012-2013	71%	90%
2013-2014	60%	91%

Applicable Measures

Measure Reference	Measure	Baseline	Baseline Data	AY 2013-14	5 th Year Target
iii. Targeted	Placement Rate of J.D./D.C.L graduates 9 months after graduation*	Avg. 2007-09	91.7%	89%*	87%

*For all graduates of the 2013-14 academic year, including those who did not report their employment status.

Performance Objective (4)
Institutional Efficiency and Accountability
Element A

- a. *Eliminate remedial education course offerings and developmental study programs unless such courses or programs cannot be offered at a community college in the same geographical area.*
- i. *Number of developmental/remedial course sections offered.*
- ii. *Number of students enrolled in developmental/remedial courses.*

Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.

Performance Objective (4)
Institutional Efficiency and Accountability
Element B

- b. *Eliminate associate degree program offerings unless such programs cannot be offered at a community college in the same geographic area or when the Board of Regents has certified educational or workforce needs.*
- i. *Number of active associate degree programs offered.*
- ii. *Number of students enrolled in active associate degree programs.*

Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.

Performance Objective (4)
Institutional Efficiency and Accountability
Element C

- c. *Upon entering the initial performance agreement, adhere to a schedule established by the institution's management board to increase nonresident tuition amounts that are not less than the average tuition amount charged to Louisiana residents attending peer institutions in other Southern Regional Education Board state and monitor the impact of such increases on the institution. However, for each public historically black college or university, the nonresident tuition amounts shall not be less than the average tuition amount charged to Louisiana residents attending public historically black colleges and universities in other Southern Regional Education Board states.*
- i. *Total tuition and fees charged to non-resident students.*

The LSU Law Center, as one of the flagship campuses of the LSU System, is measured against a national base of peer institutions. A broader peer institution comparison that takes into account the national law school market in which the Law Center competes, such as public law schools ranked 50 to 100 by the annual U.S. News and World Report rankings, and would include, but not be limited to, SREB law schools. As demonstrated in Appendix 1, the difference in non-resident tuition costs between the Law Center and its peer institutions has closed, demonstrating a change from 29.05% below the peer average in 2007-2008 to 3.32% above that average in 2014-15.

The Law Center continues to be highly ranked against the entire field of law schools. In August 2014, the Law Center was ranked as the eighth Best Value Law School in the United States according to *National Jurist*. This ranking is intended to identify law schools that offer a quality legal education at an affordable price. The magazine considers the following when ranking the law schools: (1) percent of graduates who pass the bar exam; (2) percent of graduates who are employed; (3) tuition; and (4) average indebtedness upon graduation. The U.S. News and World Report Rankings released in 2015 have the Law Center at #94.

Applicable Measures

Measure Reference	Measure	Baseline AY 2009-10 LSU	Baseline AY 2009-10 Peers	% Difference in Baseline	AY 2014-15 LSU	AY 2014-15 Peers*	% Difference AY 2014-15
i. Tracked	Total Tuition and Fees Charged to Non-Resident Students	\$25,566	\$31,161	21.88%	\$40,348	\$39,044	-3.32%

*U.S. News Top 50-100 Public Law Schools for the 2009-10 Academic Year (Baseline Year) are included for comparison purposes.

**Performance Objective (4)
Institutional Efficiency and Accountability
Element D**

d. Designate centers for excellence as defined by the Board of Regents which have received a favorable academic assessment from the Board of Regents and have demonstrated substantial progress toward meeting the following goals:

- i. Offering a specialized program that involves partnerships between the institution and business and industry, national laboratories, research centers, and other institutions.*
- ii. Aligning with current and strategic statewide and regional workforce needs as identified by the Louisiana Workforce Commission and Louisiana Economic Development.*
- iii. Having a high percentage of graduates or completers each year as compared to the state average percentage of graduates and that of the institution's peers.*
- iv. Having a high number of graduates or completers who enter productive careers or continue their education in advanced degree programs, whether at the same or other institution.*
- v. Having a high level of research productivity and technology transfer.*

Not applicable.

Performance Objective (5)

Reporting Requirements

Submit a report to the Board of Regents, the legislative auditor, and the legislature containing certain organizational data, including but not limited to the following:

a. Number of students by classification

# of students by classification	Fall 2014 Headcount
Headcount (Professional)	598
FTE	760.33

b. Number of instructional staff members

Instructional Staff	Fall 2014
Headcount	93
FTE	45.21

c. Average Undergraduate Class Student-to-Instructor Ratio

Not applicable to the LSU Law Center

d. Average number of students per instructor

Average # of Students per Instructor	Fall 2014
FTE	16.8

e. Number of non-instructional staff members in academic colleges and departments

Non-Instructional Academic Staff	Fall 2014
Headcount	0
FTE	0

f. Number of staff in administrative areas.

Administrative Staff	Fall 2014
Headcount	8
FTE	8

g. Organization chart containing all departments and personnel in the institution down to the second level of the organization below the president, chancellor, or equivalent position.

Attached.

h. Salaries of all personnel identified in subparagraph (g) above and the date, amount, and type of all increases in salary received since June 30, 2008.

See Appendix #2.

i. A cost performance analysis.

i.Total operating budget by function, amount, and percent of total, reported in a manner consistent with the National Association of College and University Business Officers guidelines.

Expenditures by Function:	Amount	% of Total
Instruction	9,067,619	43.7%
Research	791,517	3.8%
Public Service	62,196	0.3%
Academic Support	2,065,148	10.0%
Student Services	1,276,565	6.2%
Institutional Services	2,394,487	11.5%
Scholarships/Fellowships	4,056,787	19.6%
Plant		
Operations/Maintenance	1,030,146	5.0%
Total E&G Expenditures	20,744,466	100.0%
Hospital	0	0%
Transfers out of agency	0	0%
Athletics	0	0%
Other	0	0%
Total Expenditures	20,744,466	100.0%

- ii. Average yearly cost of attendance for the reporting year as reported to the United States Department of Education. *Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.*
- iii. Average time to degree for completion of academic programs at 4-year universities, 2-year colleges, and technical colleges. *Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.*
- iv. Average cost per degree awarded in the most recent academic year. *Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.*
- v. Average cost per non-completer in the most recent academic year. *Not applicable to the LSU Law Center.*
- vi. All expenditures of the institution for the most recent academic year: \$ 22,484,685.